The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1868. NO. 187.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 70 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Dispatch Running

Tele Dep. on Jackson's Intelligencer Monument

Wood and Willow Ware.

Brownsville and Pittsburgh.

Brownsville Feather Renovator.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

Fine Scenery.

Block Tin Ware

The Cisterbored

Joseph H. Dilworth & Co.,

The Triumph Cook Stove.

Hot Air Furnaces

Bargains.

The Daily Commercial

RECONSTRUCTION.

Virginia Constitution Considered—The Convention Probability of the Adoption—Remarks and Appreciations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, VA., April 18, 1868.

Last night after a session of one hundred and thirty-six days, the convention completed and adopted the proposed constitution for Virginia. The final vote was taken at 11:20 P. M., and stood yeas 76, nays 31, there being 25 members absent. The vote on the adoption was on a strict party vote, the members who voted with the Republicans in favor of universal suffrage voting with the Democrats in the negative. Six Republicans, among them two colored members, voted on which their names were called, but before the announcement of the vote, stating that their votes would not prevent the adoption, they changed to the affirmative. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause by the majority. A motion to adjourn to meet again on the 19th was adopted, and then, which had previously been appointed, was carried, and the convention adjourned by a strange coincidence on the seventh anniversary of the day on which the Virginia convention of 1861 adopted the ordinance of secession.

After adjournment several members were called upon for speeches. Mr. Porter, Republican, congratulated the members on the constitution adopted, and predicted its ratification by an overwhelming majority. He was followed by Lindsay, colored, in a speech to the same effect. Judge Russell, of Jefferson county, declared the action was in the unconditional loyal throughout the war, and who have been with the Republican party since, denounced the constitution and predicted its failure by an honest majority, on account of the time of each voter, would practically render impossible the inauguration of any government by the majority. Mr. Allen, who has hitherto been esteemed one of the most radical Republicans in the State, followed Russell in a speech to the same effect.

It is certain there is considerable opposition among Republicans to the Constitution, but it is not understood that something can be done to prevent a divided spirit in the party.

General Schofield to-day appointed George Ilger, late Secretary of the Convention, and a prominent Union man, Treasurer of the State of Virginia, vice Calvert suspended. He also appointed Burnham Wardwell, a prominent loyal man of this city, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, vice Pendleton removed. During the war Mr. Wardwell had been imprisoned for some time by Jeff. Davis on account of his Union sentiments.

Readjustment Concerned.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the Convention to-day, the reports of committees on schedules and on general provisions were under consideration. Captain Townsend was expelled from the Convention to-day, for his recent arrest upon the President.

Burglary in Woodside, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOODSIDE, O., April 18, 1868.

The house of Judge Hamilton in this city was entered last night by a burglar. The Judge was awakened by a noise in his bed room, and looking for the cause, discovered a man searching the pockets of his pantaloons. He got out of bed, but the burglar made a hasty retreat, carrying off the pants and contents of the pockets, fifty-two dollars in money and a check for one hundred and nine dollars. The Judge had received over two thousand dollars the evening before on a business transaction, so readily the money had been left in the keeping of his partner.

The funeral of Mrs. John Dexter, instead of taking place from the late residence, as was announced, will be from the First Presbyterian church, on the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Cabinet Ministers Testimony Ruled Out.

The Removal of Postmaster Blodgett.

The Case for the President Closed.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

Its Objectionable Provisions.

Speech of Gen. Schofield to Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1868.

The month of the day's work in the Senate has been so much the case of the evidence on the part of the defense. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings throughout. At 11 o'clock the galleries were full and a much larger number of members of the House appeared than on any day of last week. After prayer there was a call of counsel from Senator Johnson, and one from Senator Howard as to the hearing of questions which had to be asked Secretary Welles, manager Wilson took the floor in opposition to admitting the testimony of Cabinet ministers. His speech occupied three quarters of an hour in delivery. It was listened to most attentively and produced a very marked effect upon the Senate. Judge Curtis replied briefly, reading many points made by edging that the time had not yet arrived to discuss the merits of the case. He, however, continued at some length to urge the Senate to receive the evidence offered.

At the point Senator Sherman sent up a question as a member of court, which was in substance the same as the first asked Secretary Welles after the opening of the court, namely: whether the Cabinet had discussed and given an opinion upon the question whether the Cabinet ministers appointed by Mr. Lincoln came within the terms of the tenure-of-office law. This was supported as competent, because of a portion of the right over Cabinet ministers' testimony as presented during the examination of General Sherman, and as it was omitted with great anxiety and interest, but the result showed that the Senate was firm, as it was ruled out by the material change of some upon close first taken.

Upon this, Mr. Evarts announced that the defense had all the members of the Cabinet present to testify in regard to all the points counsel had attempted to show by Secretary Welles, but as they were ruled out they were closed the testimony for the defense, unless some other matters had been overlooked through Mr. Stanbury's absence, which they now knew nothing about.

The Republicans are very jubilant to-night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1868.

Impeachment To-day.

The managers will meet at an early hour to-morrow to determine whether several additional witnesses for the defense shall be permitted. It is probable that the day will be occupied by a few witnesses on each side, and that the arguments will run high till Tuesday. The opinion is very general in all quarters to-night that conviction on the article charging violation of the tenure-of-office act is certain by more that the necessary vote. Governor Boutwell opens on the part of the managers. Mr. Evarts follows him. Mr. Stanbury then comes for the defense, and Mr. Bingham for the prosecution.

Removal by Randall.

The interest caused by Postmaster General Randall's testimony regarding his suspension of Foster Blodgett as Postmaster of Augusta, has called out a statement from persons in official circles that a short time since Mr. Randall suspended a mail agent, who was also an editor, for an article which appeared in his paper to the following effect: "The days of Andrew Johnson as President are numbered. We advise him to take his coat-servant, Seward, and his maid-servant, Welles, and his pet, Randall, and flee to the mountains."

South Carolina Election.

The following figures concerning the election in South Carolina have been received at Grant's Head Quarters. In Twelve Districts regular returns give 76,000 votes polled out of 100,000 registered. Partial returns from nine districts show 15,000 votes for the Constitution, and 1,000 against it.

Contested Election Cases.

In the contested election case of McKee, of Kentucky, Mr. Upson, of Michigan, had intended to present a minority report in favor of McKee. The only minority report was that of Mr. Young, of Georgia, Democrat, in favor of Young. McKee's case will give rise to a spirited fight on the floor of the House, and his friends claim that his prospects are good for securing the seat. These last remarks apply also to Anderson, of Missouri. One of the first cases reported by the Committee on Elections will be that which called, will be that of Dennis, of Ohio.

The Virginia Constitution.

The Constitution as finally passed by the Virginia Convention is not well liked by the politicians here, so far as one of its distinguishing features is concerned. The Convention has gone much further than Congress prescribed, and frames an hedgehorses obstacles through the efforts of organizers and known to be reliable, those that it will be impossible to carry on the machinery of the new government in Virginia have declared their intention to vote against the Constitution on account of their features, and so far as can be judged from information that has reached here, it will not be ratified. On the last day of the Convention, in answer to an inquiry from that body whether he had any communication to make, in company with Gen. Campbell, Wisely and Mallory, his staff, Gen. Schofield addressed the Convention for the first time, and was received on the Speaker's stand and spoke as follows:

Gen. Schofield's Speech.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I have no communication to make to the Convention. I have no suggestions to offer. I have no opinions to express upon the Constitution you have framed. I have no wish to interfere with your deliberations. I have no wish to influence your votes. I have no wish to influence you in the adoption or rejection of any part of the Constitution you have framed

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that sees the telegraph itinerary, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Wyoming Tax, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars repeatedly extract them with credit. There is within forty miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory, of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

The floods everywhere will confer a future by setting in motion, concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business public generally. We shall be obliged for any item of fact interest that may be within their knowledge.

The reports from New Orleans throw no light on the Louisiana election. Nothing will be known before the official announcement. Official machinery, whereby the result is to be ground out, is in the hands of Jeannette's appointees—but the ballots and returns may nevertheless be honestly handled and a true account rendered.

The election in North Carolina for State officers and Congressmen, also to vote on the new Constitution, will commence to-morrow. The excitement is quite unparalleled, and probably the result on Governor may be doubtful, the Republicans being consistently divided on Holden, the regular candidate. Of the adoption of the Constitution there is an almost certain prospect.

The Democrats in Illinois have brought out their ticket—Isaac R. Elwood for Governor, Hon. C. Harris for Congressman-at-large, being the distinguished character, Ex-Governor Reynolds, for Congress, Ex-Governor Koerner, and Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton for Congress in the Belleville district, and Col. Mason Brayman for Chief Commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle. With such a ticket, and Bruce's Postmaster's paper for its organ, the party in Illinois goes into the contest with flying colors.

South Carolina reconstructs herself. The election last week resulted in the adoption of a Constitution based on free and progressive principles, and the choice of State officers who will administer her affairs in the same spirit, and the election of Congressmen who will swallow the great radical party of the country. The first State to recede, is the first to be completely reconstructed. Although the returns are incomplete, it is certain that the majority will be sufficiently decisive.

Last week 100,000 bushels of corn were received by one New York house from Illinois, Illinois via New Orleans, in eighteen days, at a cost of about thirty two cents per bushel for the entire distance. The time might have been a little shortened, but not much, had the grain been transmitted by railroad at a higher cost. This is an interesting fact, particularly for those who dispute that freight will not inevitably raise water transportation wherever it can. With the canal from Beaver to Erie enlarged to ship size, probably the above time and expense would be considerably changed.

Farmers' inflations are that Hancock will go into the National Convention with considerable strength from the South, or less there has been considerable of a movement in this direction. Vallandigham unquestionably is the favorite of the Southern Democrats, and Sarsfield next, for their sons to realize that neither could stand the ghost of a chance, and that without a military candidate, selected from the Lieut. Generals, success—at least doubtful enough—is utterly out of the question. Though Lee or Hancock would be their first choice, they know very well that for the present neither stands a chance, therefore from motives of policy, and because they are perfectly satisfied with his principles, several of the leading southern papers of the old school and more Democratic persuasion are out for Hancock. They don't seem to attach much importance to the fact that he was the executioner of Mrs. SURRATT as a good many do in the party at the North. Should the present poverty of available candidates continue the South may carry the day in the convention and nominate Hancock. Stranger things have happened.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

With the week closed substantially the testimony. The arguments will follow, and the present week should suffice for saying all that can be said both for the prosecution and defense.

Were we to attach importance to what is sent forth from Washington by newspaper writers in the interest of the President, we should not be long in concluding that his acquittal was a foregone conclusion. It is true that the Senate last week did some rather strange things, and was unnecessarily if not unreasonably favorable to the President in some of its decisions. But there is as much reason for inferring therefrom conviction as acquittal. The Democratic Senators have almost universally voted together for whatever proposition has been made by the President's counsel and against whatever they have opposed, regardless of reason or policy, except the policy of their party. We can very well understand that on some questions members of the Senate may properly regulate their action by their views of expediency, and we can understand therefore that some of the decisions during the past week, which have encouraged the President's friends, may have been dictated mainly by policy. A Court is sometimes liberal and even partial to a person on trial, when his case has already developed facts that render conviction little less than absolutely certain. When the crimes initials is unmerited, therefore, it does not necessarily follow that the Court is persuaded of the innocence of the accused. It would probably, as a rule, be safest to conclude that the reverse was the fact.

One thing has been traced this trial from the first: while some have pretended to set in the course of the Republican Senators enough to justify the assertion that the President was foreshadowed, others have been equally positive that his acquittal was certain. This discovery is in itself a tribute to the impartiality of the Republican Senators. Nothing of the sort, however, is predicted of the Democrats, who, as a general thing, have voted solidly one way. Not a single Democratic Senator on the trial commenced, has either said or done anything to justify the slightest suspicion that he may be found voting for conviction. From the first hour of the trial, down to the present, it has been as clear as anything can be that every Democratic Senator had already decided on his verdict, and that neither testimony nor argument could change it. The Republicans, on the contrary, have seemed in every question, as it has come up, on each ruling, giving the best assistance they could give by what rule they will frame their verdict. What that verdict will be we have not doubted, because the law and the testimony did not authorize a doubt. To come to any other conclusion now concerning the verdict, would be to attribute to the senators other motives than those by which we have suggested them to be guided. For such a conclusion we can perceive no good reason. It is true the President's friends pretend to believe that, by a variety of reasons, enough Republican Senators will go with the Democrats to clear him. But all the politicians are telling that way; and all this gerrymandering a state of things as nearly disreputable that no man can credit it for a moment.

Lumber Prospects.

The Knoxville *Republican*, of Saturday's date, says: The prospects of the lumber trade in this region, so far as we can learn, are not so flattering as we could hope to be able to report. The pressure on the finances of many of our lumbermen during the winter prevented their getting out as heavy a stock as they would otherwise, who have done, and the future thus far to get out is not very encouraging. During the past week the Red Bank Navigation Company have been transferring to the purpose of getting a pass, at least, of the timber now lying, and on believe, with partial success. They we have nearly a rolling stage in the river, and with the timber swollen and in motion, we can get the timber down and to the Navigation Company, the lumbermen are sanguine of getting a goodly portion of their lumber to market.

Finances of Philadelphia.

From the message of Mayor H. Mitchell to Council on Thursday, it appears that the total debt of the city on January 1st, 1868, was $36,077,329 17, as compared with $35,-022,329 52 on January 1st, 1867. The increase has thus been $1,055,027 25 during the year, over and above the redemptions of the debt by the sinking fund, which amounted to $1,021,-102 75 during the year 1867. The total receipts of the City Treasury during the year from all sources were $10,751,338 81, including receipts from loans. The total expenditures during the year were $10,751,338 81, of which $6,902,393 46 were for the Departments. The total valuation of real estate in the city is reported at $321,-305,317, and the total number of buildings is stated at 108,762.

The wholesale frauds of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee in the Harrisburg election having now been proved, the question is what will be done with the guilty. We are told that "the case has concluded" with the meeting of a Democratic Senator, and the swearing in of a Republican. It strikes us that this is a very lame conclusion to the investment, at that point. Which, in addition to the atrocious frauds themselves—the corrupting bribery, the importation of soldiers, the wholesale forgery of names, the stuffing of the ballot-box and fraudulent registries—we find that one witness to the fraud was murdered to avoid being found, a second was murdered to avoid being found, a third was driven from the city beside all the State officers, among whom were a dozen of the leading officers, merely something more than a pecuniary charge of one sort or another, and that the Democratic Senate, with the exception of three or four who are believed to be honest, have refused to allow the witnesses to come thing will be done about it, with increased skill in securing detection.—N. Y. Times.

In Philadelphia they do some things better than in New York. For instance, in regard to the Gettysburg or Anglian Lottery. It may be remembered that when the Pennsylvania Legislature pronounced against the swindle, it has been the uniform custom in the Philadelphia Postoffice, under the instructions of the special agent of the Postoffice Department for this district, to send all letters addressed to the lottery, and send them to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. In the course of time, therefore, each person at least got back his money to which he was entitled. But in the Philadelphia Postoffice, they seem to have their letters returned to them.

In the reported case of the confession to the Pilot, the Detroit *Tribune* of the 9th instant says: Gen. Cass informs us that he was down the Pilot especially to meet the truth of the reported confession, and he ascertained that the man who made it was deranged, and he ascertained that the man who made it was deranged, and he ascertained that the man who made it was deranged

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The Philosophy of Eating.

There is a hard-working mechanic, or man, who makes a profession himself or his occupation, and on the godlike faculties of his nature, that, after all, what he is engaged in is just as great as it is that, without eating, he will, in a short time, become a mass of corruption. You, the class of very eminent of philosophy and of the deepest art of eating will strike most of any useful or rewarding kind. Nevertheless—I will the description of the spiritual nature, which having a question of the divine figure of the human and to lift it above the most degrading influence—what man is capable upon which he eats.

The intelligent farmer adapts the feeding of his land to the requirements of the crop which he desires to raise upon it. He sows or he tends that his health will not permit. He knows that the elements of the soil which are needed for wheat are wanting in potatoes, and is sure of a good crop. If he lack the intelligence which would lead to the adoption of the right roots, he will, very probably, apply dressing of manures, such as slaughter, working entirely different, and of which the elements are not even known. In this case of which he will be already a superficial reason, and which is, therefore, injurious. Besides this case of unlawful food, there is the case of the man who, by the quantities of our ingredients of external grains.

In a natural condition of life, with the tastes appropriated, each person would enjoy just such food as was best for him, and would be unable to eat anything distilled people there are in the world, therefore, instances of men who have lived to the age of a hundred years, and have through rather coarse life, and whose constitutions were necessary to enjoy the discoveries of science, or to suffer the consequences which never fail to find the unfortunate of the laws of our nature.

In a work bearing the title which we have adopted as the subject of this article, Dr. Alcott, I believe has attempted to add to the information of the people on a subject which, of all others, seems to concern, in of great moment. This work is published in a neat form by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, of New York, and is well adapted for all who desire to avail themselves of the means of knowledge which its within their reach.

One of the greatest blunders, according to Dr. Alcott, in the manner in which we prepare our food for use. The nitrogen we consume for the creation of the organic body and for supplying the waste caused by exercise, we get from the fine which is contained in the outer coverings of the grains of wheat, and in the case of meating, from the flesh.

"It is estimated that about five per cent. of bread and is lost in made of wheat flour, one of which is lost in the process of grinding and bolting, all the wheat flour, and, in some to making, all of the nitrogen, or most fibrous tissue-making material of wheat, is lost in the case of meating. The nitrates and phosphates are separated by mechanical means, being taken together with the flour, of which, being nearly starch, which is granular and heavy material, is easily separated from the nitrates by the process of grinding and bolting. In making superfine flour, about 25 per cent. of the whole grain of wheat is lost, of which fifteen per cent. is of the nitrates and phosphates, and ten per cent. of the starch, or heat-producing material. Therefore more than one-fourth of the nitrogen and phosphates are separated from the flour in the process of bolting. In making superfine flour, about 25 per cent. of the whole grain of wheat is lost, of which fifteen per cent. is of the nitrates and phosphates, and ten per cent. of the starch, or heat-producing material. Therefore more than one-fourth of the nitrogen and phosphates are separated from the flour in the process of bolting.

The intelligent farmer knows how to feed his land, his horses, his cattle, and his pigs, but not how to feed his children. He knows that fine meat is not good for pigs, and he gives them bran and coarse pork, which cannot feed for muscles and vessels, and gives them to his boys, while the fine meat is sold to buy artificial food for them or sweets, to give to his children. He separates also the milk, and gives him sugar the skim milk and buttermilk, to which are added the elements for making bone, and gives the cream for making the butter, which only lasts them and makes them healthy, without furnishing a particle of the nutriment which they most need."

The aim is designed to be an intellectual as well as a practical every thing, and with an eye to the improvement of the race, as well as to its preservation, we are convinced that the science of nutrition through the medium of food is the most important of all the sciences, as it engages all the organs of the body, and propels. In the words of the author, "the time has arrived when the science of nutrition should be studied in every family, and when every woman should be taught the elements of food and cookery, as a regular branch of female education. Every man and

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CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 18.

The week closed on a slight relaxation in the money market. Trade was moderate. The volume of business for the week was not up to the average of transactions which is expected at this period of the year. Nevertheless, our city dry goods houses are reaping decided advantage from the recent advance on cottons from the fact that many of them had large stocks of cotton fabrics on hand. Many country dealers who usually visit Pittsburgh, have ordered to occur in Pittsburgh and buythier goods here. The banks have been discounting pretty liberally for their customers, and have generally taken all good commercial paper offered. A large amount of loanable funds during the week, were placed in mortgages. Paper not strictly first class, (always difficult to negotiate) has been especially hard to get discounted during the financial stringency which we have just passed, and the rates for this description of securities is not much lower yet. We think however the general tone of the market is gradually improving, and that the coming week will witness a decided increase of business and a more healthy condition of affairs.

In New York the last market is easier and the general confidence seems to be reviving. Call loans are offering at 7 per cent., and discounts are quiet at 7@9 for the choicest descriptions of commercial paper.

The statements of General Butler before the Senate Committee, in relation to purchases of securities by Mr. McCulloch, are said to be exaggerated and at variance with the facts. From January 1st to April 6th, the Government purchases amounted to an aggregate of $27,000,000, all the notes being purchased at or below the market prices of the day.

From March 1865 to April 6th the purchases were $9,000,000, all of which were at the low rates of 1865, 1866, except a small lot of $500,000, which were bought at 1867. The complaint has been, during the late panic, that the Treasury purchases were at high rates, whereas they were below the market and not above it. Currency continues to return from the country, and the Treasury is selling as gold to-day.

The stock market opened firm. Government securities higher, with a demand for most descriptions except the new bonds. The opposition has been in some degree speculative.

The belief prevails that during the late panic operations were so much depressed that contractions have occurred which will cause a healthy reaction from the bold the stringency has produced.

Call there is now a good supply from interior points to be had, and the banks will be able to loan to all sound borrowers. Money will be easier at higher rates, and we may expect to see the rates for gold decline.

Railway shares have been variously active and irregular, with the general tendency in favor of the leading stocks. On the report that the Senate has passed the Erie bill at Albany, Erie rose to 74 1/2@74 3/4 per cent., and a partial recovery afterwards.

The falling back commenced causing their stocks to decline, and ranged on the market at a general decline of 1@2 per cent. The Erie bill passed allowing in order to enable them to issue their convertible bonds. Another was also passed allowing the Erie bill at Albany, which might compel the Erie bill at Albany, which might compel the Erie bill at Albany, which might compel